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The Colored American Magazine

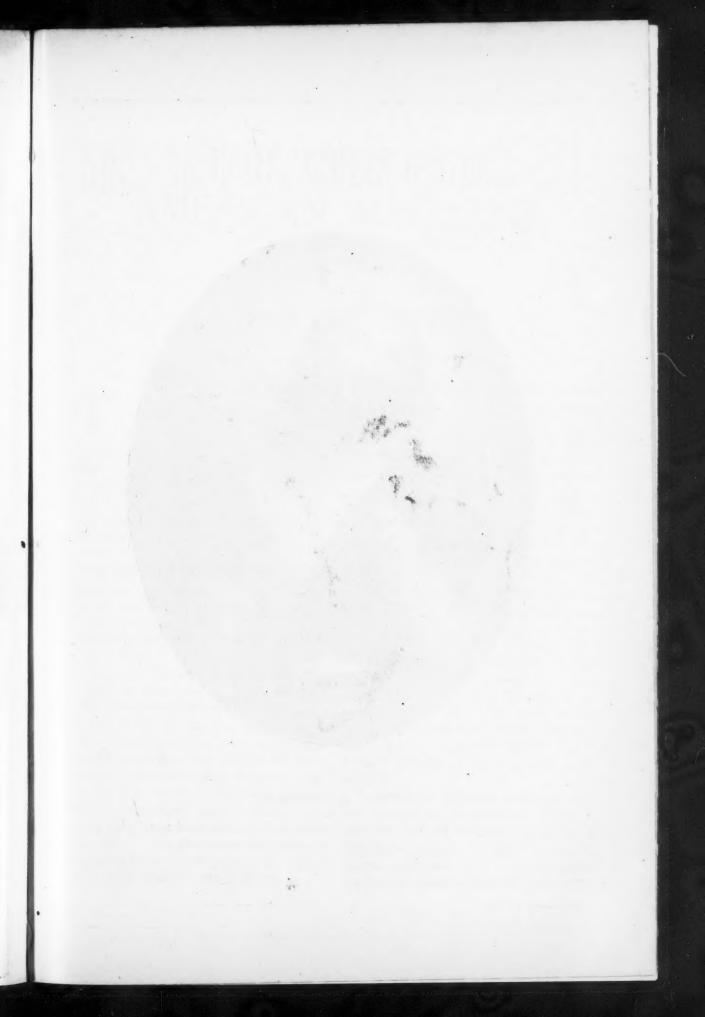
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THE REDEEMER

THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

VOL. VII.

DECEMBER, 1904.

NO. 12.

The Way of The World

New School of Theology

HE absence of any effective School of Theology in either of the various schools supported by the American Missionary Association, has always been a source of regret to the many friends of that organization. There has been such an institution for a number of years connected with Straight University at New Orleans, but it has accomplished very little in the way of supplying the demand for an educated ministry, which is so much needed among the Colored people of the South. Such Christian leadership is needed more than the mere training of either the head or the hand.

To make the work tell for good, the American Missionary Association has very wisely closed the school at Straight, and centered the forces at Fisk University, Nashville. The dean of the new school is the Rev. Dr. George W. Henderson, formerly of New Orleans. The school will thrive if the management shall have patience enough to wait, and, at the same time, work and advertise while they wait. The Afro-American people in the South have a great opportunity. They will likely use it. They should.

Colored Congregationalists Heard

At the recent session of the Congregational Council at Des Moines Iowa, the speakers included Professor DuBois, Mrs. Booker T. Washington and Professor Thomas W. Talley, all honored members of the race, and graduates of the various schools, mainly supported by the American Missionary Association, which the Congregational Church organized.

Professor DuBois, in his speech, claimed that the race problem is no more or less than a part of the labor question. Prof. Talley made a plea for the highest possible development, while Mrs. Washington spoke in defense of Afro-American womanhood. The addresses by these representative Colored people were well received, and have been favorably commented upon. That they accomplished much good, there is no doubt; that they will serve to re-awaken interest in the highest training of the race, is devoutly wished.

It is to be sincerely regretted that the venerable Washington Gladden, who has so long directed the efforts of the Association in its Southern work, has resigned, because of the many exacting duties imposed as head of the Council.

The Moderator of Three Thousand

At the recent Austin session of the National Baptist Convention, the largest religious organization among Colored people, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Morris was unanimously re-elected president. Dr. Morris has been President of the Convention since its organization. He early allied himself with Rev. R. H. Boyd, and together they have built up, at Nashville, the strongest publishing house of the race. The house employs upwards of one hundred Colored people. It is entirely free from debt, and the management now contemplates the erection of a new building in Market Place.

Dr. Morris is a man of rare executive ability, and is foremost in all efforts for racial development. At his home in Helena, Arkansas, where he pastors a large church, he is held in high esteem. He presides with dignity over the three thousand delegates that are usually in attendance at the yearly meeting of the Baptists.

Organized for Social Equality

"The Frederick Douglass Improvement Circle" is the name of a new organization of Colored and white ladies of Chicago. The object of the organization is to promote social intercourse, and a feeling of mutual regard between the better element of both races. The white ladies, for the most part, are the wives and daughters of millionaires and college presidents. The Colored ladies are well-known workers in the home and club life of Afro-American people.

The meetings are held monthly, generally at the home of one of the white members, where the ladies meet on absolute equality, discuss the progress of the

work in hand, dine together, chat, talk, and we presume gossip, and depart, each member feeling perfectly herself, and no one feeling that she has lowered herself on the one hand, or that she has been graciously lifted on the other. The first meeting was held the last Friday in October at the home of a millionaire on Wabash Avenue, off the Boulevard. Prominent among the ladies present were Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, and Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett.

A New School with an Old Head

The first session of the Cheyney Normal school (Pennsylvania), under the principalship of Prof. Hugh M. Browne, has opened under splendid auspices. It bids fair to fill the long felt want of the middle North-an institution for the training of Colored teachers. This Institution is the old Philadelphia Institute enlarged. When Professor Browne succeeded Mrs. Fannie J. Coppin as principal two years ago, it was understood that facilities would be installed for the enlargement of its field of usefulness. which was left some years ago by a Quaker, to be applied to Negro education, has only recently available. The Cheyney School is its beneficiary. It is splendidly equipped, admirably situated, and has an exceptionally strong faculty. The Board of Directors, with the exception of Booker T. Washington, are Philadelphia Quaker business men, who intend to place the school on a sound basis.

The Cheyney School in its pedagogic work, will make an effort to properly train teachers; in its industrial branch, it will train men in the practice as well as the theory of industrialism.



THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT

Character Sketch of Booker T. Washington

By WILLIAM H. FOOTE

Thas been said that the events which take place and the circumstances which exist at the time and place of a man's birth influence his whole life; that he imbibes the spirit of the time and place at which he was born, and that these things have to do with the shaping of his character and the trend of his life. It is claimed that a man born at a strenuous, troublous period has something of that strenuous activity within his soul; that a man born among the mountains has some of their rugged grandeur in his nature.

Just before the outbreak of the great Civil War, when clamorous dissension was rampant and internal strife pervaded the whole Nation, when the country was on the verge of the bloodiest and bitterest fratricidal war known to modern history, there was born among the green hills of Virginia a child whose future life was to add additional lustre to the fame of the Old Dominion as a birth place of great men. Though born in squalor, in bondage, and without a father, no man does more credit to the name of Virginia than does Booker T. Washington.

He started in life the property of another, with no glowing prospect before him and with no instruction save that which he received from a devoted, Christian mother. He pathetically tells of his first recollection of his mother being

when he saw her upon her knees praying for the long-cherished, long-prayed-for freedom, the millenium of the patient, long suffering slave. As she prayed the stars, which peeped through the crevices of the hovel in which they lived, blinked of brighter days to mother and child, and



DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

became to them emblems of hope. And upon the stars has the gaze of the slave-child ever been fixed, and ever upward has been the trend of his life.

With the close of the war, and the consummation of the stormy, tumultuos scenes amid which he had been born and had spent his infancy, came his freedom. With freedom and a consciousness of his condition there came a desire for education; with education and a

broader knowledge of his surroundings came a desire to improve the conditions of his people, to free them from a thrall-dom more merciless, inexorable and galling than that contrived by human masters—the thralldom of ignorance, improvidence and immorality.

His education was acquired under most adverse circumstances, which to a less hardy and courageous spirit, would have proved utterly discouraging. While he was quite young his mother moved with him to West Virginia, where he had to toil daily in a salt mine with his step-father to provide for the family subsistence. Here his eager desire for education signally manifested itself by his attempt to learn his figures from those he saw marked on the heads of salt barrels, in which, his striving was crowned with success. With the acquisition of a little knowledge by his own efforts, his desire for and determination to secure an education increased until it became a burning flame which consumed his whole being. By toiling and striving he secured enough money to start for Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va. By travelling a part of the way in a stage coach, and by walking and working at intervals, he finally reached his destination. He gazed with as much reverence and admiration upon the buildings at Hampton as does the devout Mohammedan, who has travelled for days over the burning sands to behold the sacred Mosques at Mecca. One notable instance of his perseverance and determination was shown by his working at unloading a boat during the day and sleeping under a sidewalk at night in Richmond in order to secure money to

enable him to continue his journey to Hampton.

On reaching Hampton Institute he asked for admittance and permission to work for his board and tuition. He was set to work at cleaning a room, and he tells how repeatedly he went over his work and how diligently he plied broom and duster, feeling that this was his entrance examination. Under the influence of the sainted and venerable General Armstrong and his corps of faithful, devoted teachers, his ambition grew as his scope of knowledge broadened and his faculties developed. When he graduated and left the school with the love and respect of teachers and schoolmates, he determined more than ever before upon the improvement of himself for the advancement of his people. He taught for a short while in West Virginia and spent his vacations in study. He went to Alabama when not much older than twenty-one and there began what was to be his life work. He began with an obscure school in a remote and poor part of Alabama, but with the determined purpose to lead his benighted people out from their narrow cells of ignorance, superstition, and poverty and establish them happily and comfortably in respectable dwellings of independence. He soon saw the necessity of educating the Negro youth for what he would find to do in life, rather than giving him that education which would make of him a dreamer and a chaser of rainbows. He applied this principle and it resulted in the establishment of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., where young men and women are given an almost perfect English education, and

some branch of industrial training, which make of them welcome, useful and respected citizens of any community in which they live.

Upon visiting Tuskegee Institute one is immediately struck with the order and system that pervade everything; the busy hum of industry, the bustle of active life, and immediately asks himself, "Where is the master mind and hand that direct these things?" It is but the application of Booker T. Washington's theory of applying mind to the management of matter and keeping everybody engaged in some useful employment. The buildings, the landscape, everything that meet the astonished gaze are the product of student labor under the wise direction of competent instructors. It is a pleasing, wholesome spectacle to see the students at work, bending willingly to their tasks and making the air resonant with the echoes of their songs.

The presence of the Tuskegee Institute has wrought a wonderful transformation in that section of Alabama. influence of the school, and the principles for which it stands, like light from a luminous body, have radiated in all directions. The one-room cabin and the "one mule" farmer are fast disappearing, and in their places we find comfortable, well-kept homes, inhabited by industrious, intelligent farmers, who know best how to wrest from the earth its treasure. In the neighboring cities and villages are found thrifty, diligent mechanics who are famous for their skill and devotion to duty. All of these things are the result of the marvelous powers, splendid ability and wonderful good sense of the Principal of Tuskegee.

It was the writer's privilege to have been intimately associated with Mr. Washington and to have known something of his character. His personality itself is assuring and indicative of great strength and resources. His whole makeup bespeaks his early struggles and even his rugged, rough-hewn, earnest face tells of many obstacles overcome and many purposes attained. His very manner indicates self-possession, self-reliance and calm determination; a lofty purpose gleams in his eye and in speaking his words are delivered with the force and precision of a man who knows what he is about and wherewith he speaks, yet without the least evidence of superciliousness or arrogance.

He acquired industrious habits early in life and the amount of work he accomplishes in a day is a tribute to his ability as a worker. From the beginning of the day to its close he is busily engaged with some of the numerous affairs that claim his attention. His working day begins when he arises in the morning and is only terminated by the night's retirement. He receives and carefully reads the daily reports of the different departments of the school, whether at Tuskegee or away. A falling off in the work or a decline of the high standard of excellence in any department is quickly noticed and inquired into; the cause ascertained and removed and the efficiency restored. Suggestions from the Heads of departments are encouraged and frequent conferences with them result in a constant improvement in personnel, equipment and results. Each day's correspondence is disposed of on the day it is received, the most insignificant and

obscure correspondent receiving the same attention as those of importance, and this in itself imposes a stupendous task, the daily receipt of mail being enormous.

All visitors are seen and given a courteous hearing, though little time is spent with the social caller. He is often besieged by cranks, mere time-consumers and autograph hunters, but even these are disposed of diplomatically and sent away unoffended. During the whole of his busy life he has taken but little time for recreation, pleasure or personal affairs, yet he conscientiously, faithfully, and apparently easily does the work that would prostrate or run distracted a man of less evenness of temperment, stability or equipoise.

While no detail of any subject is too small for his attention, yet the petty annoyances of life seem to have no effect upon him. He pursues his course in all things with an imperturbable steadfastness of purpose that brooks of no swerving or deviation and is certain in its ultimate end. His bearing under all conditions is serene and self-possessed, never irritable, petulant or vindictive; bearing all criticism, repelling all aspersions with a stoicism born of conscientious devotion to duty and loftiness of purpose. He is a true stoic;-it matters little to him whether the sun shines or clouds lower. whether the world applauds or censures, whether the day is pleasant or painful; so he has done the day's duty.

In his tastes and habits he is modest and simple, never seeking bizarre effects or sensational results. In his attire he is simple and unostentatious, in his disposition reserved and retiring, in his conversation pleasing, chaste and lucid, with never a disposition to dogmatize, but sound in his statements and always convincing. He never obtrudes his remarks or opinions, never seeks to display his talents, but is always more sought than seeking where opinions are wanted and counsel is needed.

On all subjects his views are conservative and rational, reflecting his breadth of mind and depth of thought. In histhinking he is no smatterer, but a deepstudent, a delver after truth. His conclusions are reached by a precision and accuracy of logic as unerring as light. His position is never that of the extremist, the cynic, the visionary, or the iconoclast, but of one who in the light of the facts sees clearly and feels secure in his attitude. On subjects upon which he is not well informed he readily admits. his ignorance, and wisely refrains from giving an opinion. When in need of information he consults authorities which are reliable and spares no pains or means. to obtain the information desired, and is generally well informed on current topics. and events. He is a great reader, but directs his attention entirely to matter which treats of facts, and he devours with avidity literature of this kind. The result of this reading is, that his mind is always well stored with valuable information, which, by the exercise of his powerful retentive memory, he is able to command at any time. His memory never seems to fail him. He remembersthe details of incidents and circumstances. with a clearness and exactness that lapseof time and intervening incidents do not. in the least effect.

His strong memory, coupled with the ability to concentrate his mind upon one

subject to the exclusion of all others, and the power to keep his mind concentrated and his attention riveted for an indefinite time, are responsible for his great power of thought. It was Helvetius who said, "Genius is nothing but continued attention," and how aptly it applies to the genius of this great thinker. His genius for organization, for controlling, for reaching sound and sure conclusions is due to earnest, continued attention. He is often seen sitting, standing, or walking in a meditative, absorbed state of mind, entirely unconscious of his surroundings, hearing nothing, seeing nothing of what is about him, but wholly intent upon the solution of the problem that employs his mind. Out of this state of mind is sure to come some gem of thought, all cut and burnished, radiant in its lucidity and scintillating in its brilliancy, or some plan practical in its application and beneficient in its intention.

In conversation he throws off all reserve, all self absorption, and is easy, agreeable and attentive, giving audience to the words of others with dignified, patient attention and expressing himself with candor and fluency.

His exceptional gifts as a speaker make him well known and much sought for the lecture platform. His oratory is not of that high-flown, declamatory style affected by many speakers, but a simple, forceful eloquence, born of intense earnestness and expressed in simple, lucid, convincing language. He speaks with a persuasive force that is as tremendous as that of a mighty tidal wave, sweeping all opposition before it, inundating cant and sophistry, and leaving

behind it, upon the sands of memory, thoughts scattered here and there like pebbles, which, when reflected upon in the calm light of reason, grow into boulders and stand as monuments to truth and logic. This power of oratory enables him to present in the clearest and most effective manner the needs and conditions of his people and to elucidate the practicability and necessity of giving to the Negro youth education which makes of him a producer as well as a consumer, which makes of him a component part of, rather than an excresence upon, the body politic. When speaking to an audience the earnestness and enthusiasm which fills his soul is contagious and pervades the whole audience, carrying the impulses and emotions of his soul into the very souls of his auditors, awakening there a responsive chord, carrying conviction and dissipating doubt. On these occasions he so thoroughly enters into his subject that he becomes a part of it and it a part of his being. These efforts cost much in physical and mental energy, and after speaking he is often utterly exhausted from the great draft upon his constitution.

He possesses a keen appreciation of the ludicrous and a sharp and pleasant wit, occasional flashes of which spice his conversation and public utterances. He appreciates a good story and has a store of stories from which he can draw for apt illustrations and pungent references. He is a master-hand at repartee and parries and thrusts with the skill and precision of a fencing master. This appreciation of humorous situations and delight in witty expressions have much to do with relieving the great strain of work and responsibility to which he is constantly subjected, and has gone far toward preventing the physical dissolution which so often follows constant, arduous application.

Unquestionably he is a great thinker and an eloquent speaker, but it is as a doer that his best and most permanent work has been accomplished. Thoughts count but little if not productive of some action; words are impotent and vapid if they do not relate to some action, or inspire activity. His strong creative ability, which out of thought evolves actual achievement, and permits the practical application of principles and theories, has established the institution which shall stand throughout the ages as an enduring monument to his genius. On all occasions he acts with promptness and decision, showing no inclination to procrastinate or vacillate. He is a firm believer in the theory that to-day's task can only successfully be performed to-day. and that moments lost are gone forever. He lets no obstacle, great or small, stand in the way of disposing promptly of each day's work. In the great work he has in hand and the multitudinous affairs which claim his attention, a day's procrastination would cause irremediable harm and bring about endless confusion.

His work is performed in compliance with a system that brooks no delay and allows few mistakes. This system is in force throughout every department of the school and indoctrinates the young men and women in attendance with habits of punctuality, application and precision, which will be a part of them always, and have the effect of making them useful and responsible citizens

wherever their lots may be cast.

At Tuskegee he has surrounded himself with an able corps of assistants, whose faithful co-operation has materially helped the Institution in its work. In the selection of these assistants his great ability as a judge of character and human nature has been of inestimable value. After having seen and talked with a person he seldom fails to form the correct estimate of his worth and ability, or place the proper value upon his character, always selecting those who can be relied upon to give honest, faithful service and to meet successfully every requirement or emergency which may come in their line of work.

He never fails to recognize, appreciate and commend the faithful service or the proved ability of any of his many assistants, and they in return have for him the deepest respect and always strive to render him the best assistance. The harmony and good feeling existing between all those at work at Tuskegee is a very pleasing feature, and greatly makes toward the success of the work and the pleasure of living and working there.

He never breaks an engagement, if there is any human possibility of filling it. He has traveled many miles and gone to much expense and inconvenience to keep an engagement, simply and solely because his word was at stake. His word in all things and upon every occasion can be depended upon. His promises are secure and his refusals, though polite, are firm and unalterable.

To all persons, whatever their positions, whether influential or powerless, suppliant or dictatorial, diffident or persistent, he is consistently and constantly courteous and suave, seldom offending, yet always maintaining his dignity and never compromising himself or allowing undue influences to swerve him from his position. All who come in contact with him leave him with a feeling of respect, and carry with them an agreeable impression. He is always approachable and patient, even with those whose mannerisms and presence are repugnant, contriving in some way peculiarly his own to dispose of them without allowing them to encroach upon his time or abuse his patience, and still giving to them no occasion for offense.

His power to push aside the veil which obscures the future and forecasts events, has been responsible in no small degree for much of his success. He is able to judge what the future will be by what the present is, and prepares for conditions before they arrive, and is thus able to keep abreast of conditions whatever they may be. His prophecies regarding many things are so correct, and so many of them have been and are being verified, that no one who knows him or has watched carefully his predictions will deny his title to the prophet's mantle or doubt that he sees with the seer's vision: before which the clouds that hide the future scatter and float away like the mists of night before the rays of the morning sun. There is nothing occult or supernatural about this prophetic ability; it is merely the result of a close study of events, past and present, and the forming fron them a correct estimate of the future.

A striking part of his character is his great moral fortitude. He does that which he believes to be right, without regard to the opinions and feelings of others. Cajoling, persuading, or threatening avail nothing when used to attempt to move him from his chosen position. He stands as firmly upon his convictions as the rock of Gibralter and is as insusceptible to improper influences as that famous rock is to the winds which fan its face.

This does not mean that he is hopelessly set in all his opinions, or that he can not be moved by an appeal to reason, but rather that the only way to change his views or influence his action is by an appeal to reason or conscience. He is always open to a presentation of truth and entertains and considers any sensible argument that has a semblance as coming from a reputable source or tends toward a just, humane end. He is constantly in receipt of suggestions and ideas from all kinds of sources and pertaining to an innumerable diversity of things and must exercise great care in disposing of them and their authors, lest he should ignore something beneficial, useful and practical, or give assent or support to something useless, harmful and impracticable. But in this his deep insight, keen foresight, and sound judgment serve to avoid dangerous entanglements and reprehensible attitudes.

Towards his friends, and in fact to all mankind, he is tender, liberal, and forgiving. Rancor, revenge, or hatred never actuate him in any of his dealings with his fellow man. His friendship is constant, solicitous, and eternal; always giving more to friendship than he requires of it. His friends revere him for his fidelity and kindness and not a few love him for some actual, material kindness done.

The most beautiful side of his life is that seen in his home when surrounded by the members of his family, the love and presence of whom drive away the cares of the world and bring to him a relaxation and comfort that offset the worry and fatigue of toil. His wife is his counsellor and companion in thought and must have her share of credit for the success of all his undertakings. Mrs. Washington is a woman of sound sense and many accomplishments, a fit helpmate to her gifted, distinguished husband. His entry into the house is always the occasion of delight to his children and they crowd about and approach him with freedom and affection.

In the education of his children he applies the theory of training the hand along with the heart and head. The writer has seen his oldest son, a bright promising youth of fifteen, industriously and cheerfully at work, laying brick upon one of the buildings at Tuskegee, while the August sun shone with relentless fury. His only daughter has received industrial training and has been a teacher of industries at Tuskegee.

The life and character of this great him to the world.

man stand as a monument to pluck, vim, earnestness, and thoughtful endeavor, and his whole career is a worthy example and inspiration to the young men who start in life with courage and determination to reach the heights. We once regarded him as but a teacher of a school, but his sphere of influence has broadened till now, by his life and work, he is a teacher of all mankind. He has written his name indellibly upon tablets of stone from which the world shall long read and marvel. His life serves as an index, which points men to nobler endeavors and higher planes of usefulness.

May he live long to carry further toward perfection his great work, and continue to give himself to the uplifting of benighted souls into a realm of service and self-respect.

He knows not how well he has wrought, for out of his work shall proceed results so widespread and endless that no present estimate can give an adequate idea of their extent and influence, and countless millions yet unborn shall learn to breathe his name with reverence and bless the day that gave him to the world.





SERMON ON THE MOUNT

Marrying Under False Pretense

By TOM H. MALONE

HERE was not a dissenting vote after pretty Minnie Brandon had made a talk to the Board of Trustees of Wilder School. It was settled that Miss Amelia Waring, Minnie's friend, should teach the school and although no member of the board had ever seen her, every one believed all the good things Minnie had told them about her. Amelia, who lived in the east and had never been to Georgia in her life, was unanimously chosen to take charge of the school, Minnie, who was the daughter of the chairman of the Board, wanted Amelia because they had been friends in an Eastern school and because she believed Amelia would be just the person for the place. The trustees, without any further ceremony, ordered that the newly elected teacher be sent for, and arranged that she should live at Minnie's home.

Half of Wilder turned out at the depot to meet the new teacher, among the number being many white people who just wanted to see "what the new colored teacher looked like."

At first sight every body seemed to fall in love with the slender, light-brown girl with wavy black hair, who had a smile for every one she met. It was not long before she was being familiarly called "Miss Amy" by old and young, and she was a welcome visitor at every home. Under her guidance the school seemed to take on new life, the enrollment being swelled beyond all expecta-

tions. She entered into the work with all of her heart and it was not long before she had succeeded in introducing new and improved methods that were resulting in great good.

What a picture she made in the village, what an inspiration as she flitted to and fro, carrying sunshine in her face and stimulating interest in her work by her earnestness and devotion to duty. With always a kind word on her lips, there was no wonder that there was not a black man, woman or child that did not love her.

In the early evening when the Southern moon cast its radiance all around, she and her little friend Minnie would sit out in the old, wide, front yard under the fragrant magnolia trees and talk of their college days; or in the late afternoons they would stroll along roads that were rife with the odor of the summer woods. And so the time wore on from March until November when school closed, not to be opened until the next March.

Wilder had long ago begun to regard the new teacher as a part of itself, and by common consent, it had been decided that she must remain and not go to her distant home. The interim would be filled with enjoyment for her, she should have her own sweet way about how she would spend the time. Then too, Christmas was coming when the School would have its Christmas tree.

Notwithstanding "Miss Amy" was

always jolly, those near her noticed that at times a peculiar sort of melancholy seemed to possess her. Some attributed it to homesickness, others thought it the result of her school duties. One rainy October morning on her way to school she dropped a sheet of paper. Somebody picked it up. On it she had written these lines, evidently composed on the preceding night:

Cold blows the blast at the window pane, Raw are the gusts of falling rain, Out from my heart wells a sigh for you, Sweetheart, a sigh and a message true.

Just to let you know I thought of you, When storms raged and when winds blew I send these lines; each word is true, In storm or sunshine, I think of you.

One day about a week before Christmas a stranger came to Wilder. He was of striking appearance, well dressed and withal very good looking. His first inquiry was for John Brandon's house. He decided to spend the Christmas in Wilder and preferred to stay at Brandon's. As a result of his visit it was not long before it was being told around firesides that "Miss Amy and de new gent'man is takin' on with each other," and that "there might be er weddin' on han'." So rapidly did this opinion grow that it became current gossip in the village and as it carried with it the possibility that "Miss Amy" would have to resign as teacher and go with her husband, the stranger, who it was naturally thought would prove the hindering cause, at once became the object of suspicion and partly of hatred. He, however, seemed unconscious of the commotion he was

causing and continued to take the teacher and Minnie out for drives.

At last came the day when the citizens of Wilder, old and and young, should repair to the school building to take part in the Christmas tree exercises. In the middle of the hall stood the massive bay tree, groaning under its weight of presents. The village stores had been depleted of their stock of holiday goods. Great bulging packages that could scarcely be held up by the limbs of the tree and daintily wrapped little parcels, were every where to be seen.

"Miss Amy" was in every place and close beside her was Minnie. Over in a corner the stranger, who was known to Wilder as "that man," was smiling and trying to tell an old citizen how such things were conducted at his home.

It was the biggest Christmas celebration Wilder had ever seen, and the merriest and happiest crowd that had ever assembled in the old school house. Somewhere in the hearts of a part of the crowd there lurked the fear that something, they knew not what, was going to happen; but they quieted their fears and joined in the festivities.

The tree had been cleared and some of the older persons were about to leave when a voice rang out. It was the preacher's. "Please" he was saying "let all remain. There's one other present to be given which is better than any yet given. I am going to give away one of the most precious jewels of Wilder." Turning to the stranger: "Where's Miss"— He never finished the sentence. A roar of thunder swept the hall. Women were crying "Shame." Men called on the preacher to sit down,

and even the babes were shaking their chubby, little brown fists. "I told you so" rang from a hundred throats, "Miss Amy and that man's goin' to get married." Finally by means of much pounding on the floor with his big stick the preacher secured order. Before he attempted to make any statement he called to the teacher, Minnie and the stranger, to come out before the audience.

"I was just about to"—, Again he was interrupted.

"You ain't goin' to marry anybody in dis school house, parson. I'm a member of the board an' you jes' can't do it by law," exclaimed one of the trustees.

"But the parties have agreed, the license has been bought and I am going—."

"No you are not," came from the excited and exasperated auditors.

Just then Miss Amy stepped up to the preacher and said something to him. She never looked better to the people of Wilder. "Shame that she would treat us that way," they were saying to themselves, "we ought to run that man out of town."

"The teacher wishes to say a word," explained the preacher. And then "Miss Amy" began: "I only wanted to say to you, my good friends, something that, though it might at first seem gloomy to you, yet after you have considered it thoroughly I believe you will approve of it. Two years ago I was in school at my home far away from Wilder. It was at this school that I met our dear Minnie. In that city I also knew the young man who has been visiting here for the past week and who is present to-night. I hope he will pardon me for

saying it in his presence, but it is due to him and I unhesitatingly say it. He is one of the most upright, thrifty and honorable young men I know of, and one who has tried to save his earnings. There has been much said about his object in coming to Wilder. I will not deceive you. He has come here for the purpose of marrying and"— "Miss Amy, as much as we regret to tell you we don't care to see you marry. You know we love you and we don't think you are treating us right," came from one of her older girl pupils.

"Listen and I shall explain all," continued the teacher. "As I said his purpose in coming here is to marry. And why shouldn't a young girl desire to marry a good and industrious man even though she has to leave those whom she loves and those who love her? Again assuring you that the young man is thoroughly worthy of the love he has received and begging you to remain silent, I now yield to the minister who will perform the ceremony."

"Robert Andrews, will you take Minnie Brandon's hand?" said the minister.

The audience scarcely realized what he meant until he continued: "Robert Andrews will you take Minnie Brandon to be your—."

"It's Minnie! It's Minnie!" the audience shouted. "I told you so" said one, "I knew it from the first" said another. "What shall we do?" said a third.

After promises were made that Minnie Andrews should spend at least one month of each year in Wilder, and that "Miss Amy" would teach school there until a certain young soldier's return from the Philippines, the wedding proceeded.



MR. DANIEL MURRAY

Color Problem in the United States

BY DANIEL MURRAY

HE very interesting article in the November number, 1904, of Chamber's Magazine, London, by Mr. James Burnley, on "Color Problems in America," is exciting no end of comment and is well-worthy of careful peru-The settlement of two of them, the Chinese by exclusion and the Indian by extermination, is interestingly discussed. The third is more complex and may not so easily be disposed of. A fourth problem is looming up, and to my mind it is the basic problem, "The Mixed Blood Problem." In greatly increasing numbers the newspapers of the South are discussing this phase and giving it more attention, probably recognizing that the mixed blood population in their several communities are their kinfolks, and will never willingly accept a lower place in the social scale than is common to their fathers, brothers and sisters, Augusta, Ga., CHRONICLE, in its issue of November 1st, 1904, has much to say on this line. Anent the invention of the cotton gin, a correspondent in a letter to one of the Baltimore evening papers having claimed the same for a Negro and denying Eli Whitney's claim. The fact that I had given much attention to the history of the Colored race, suggested an inquiry by letter to me as to the merits of the controversy. I was able to say Mr. Whitney's claim had been successfully defeated, and that the people of Georgia, very indignant over his attempted imposition of a royalty on

them through claiming an invention not his own, mobbed him and compelled him to flee for his life. I could not say the credit of the invention belonged to Mrs. Nat Greene's slave, but I could say, Whitney who taught an academy and lived at her home was never able to establish conclusively his own claim, and that the State of South Carolina refused to pay the \$50,000 voted him when believing him the undisputed inventor. The CHRONICLE calls the whole a "vexed question," but denies the Negro's side on the score that no Negro has or could invent such a piece of mechanism. It says, a mixed blood by reason of the admixture could have done it, since many of them have shown intellectual force equal to any white man, and proceeds to differ-The editor doubtless never entiate. heard of Granville T. Woods, called the "black Edison," and his many improvements in connection with the telephone. For the last two weeks Washington and Macon, Ga., Society has been in a flutter of excitement over the announcement that Senor don Luis Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, who is engaged to marry the wealthy Georgia widow, Mrs. Lee Jordan, is a quadroon. Here is the crux of the color problem. Mrs. Jordan in the face of all the testimony says to him, "I am ready, and will go to the end of the world with you."

The NEW YORK JOURNAL, November 6th, 1904, under the heading "Love Triumphed," devotes a whole page to

the case. If it be as claimed, Mrs. Jordan will have distinguished company. Natalie, wife of Prince Nicholas, of Warsaw is Pushkin's daughter, and their daughter is the wife of the Grand Duke Michael, cousin to the present Czar, Nicholas II.

"In South Carolina we recognize octoroons as white people." the exact words of Senator B. R. Tillman in the United States Senate February 23d, 1903, in answer to Senator Spooner on the Indianola post office case. Had a different classification been urged it would have produced an awkward situation, since in Charleston, S. C., there stands to-day a statue of Henry Nimrod, the South's greatest poet, who it is well-known, was an octoroon. the Macon case the claim comes down to quadroon. The case of Vice-President Richard M. Johnson is an interesting one on this color-line question, but the case of Thomas Jefferson is equally so and is thus described:-

Thomas Jefferson's Common-Law Wife and Two Quadroon Daughters

The New York Journal in the June 19th, 1904 issue, published a double leaded article over the signature of the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, in which he speaks of the loose lives of Washington* and Jefferson and their fondness for black women. By another author, Washington is said to have written a letter inviting Jefferson to visit him at Mount Vernon, and says: "I have nothing particular to offer you as an in-

ducement to make the journey, but I can provide as bed-mates for you what I trust will prove most acceptable, as likely black wenches as can be found in the State of Virginia." Watson says Jefferson had many mulatto children. In support, we are able to cite the following: In the ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER, Volume I, London, 1853, page 265; will be found an account of the career of two quadroon girls, daughters of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and later Governor of Virginia, and also President of the United States,—Clotel and Althesa, and their mother, known as Currer Graves.

About ————, the following advertisement appeared in a Richmond, Va., paper:—

"Notice.—Thirty-eight slaves, the entire stock of the late John Graves, Esq., will be offered on Monday, November 10th, at 12 o'clock. They are all in good condition, some of them very prime; among them mechanics, field hands, plough-boys and women with children at breast, and very prolific in their generating qualities, affording a rare opportunity to any one who wishes to raise a strong and healthy lot of servants for their own use: Also several mulattos and two quadroon girls of rare personal qualities, both of them very superior. Any lady or gentleman, wishing to purchase, can take any of the above slaves on trial for a week for which time no charges will be made."

The above commonplace notice, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, ordinarily excited little or no comment in the South, but behind this one there is a very interesting story, as follows:

^{*}NOTE—General Washington was not above a little duplicity, or as sometimes called "political finesse," even if we credit him with Weems' story of the cherry tree, which is shown in his offering Patrick Henry an office after first taking means to know that he would refuse it. He thus had the credit of rewarding Mr. Henry for political services without in fact giving anything.

In September, 1782, Jefferson lost his wife, who had him promise her on her death bed, not to bring a step-mother to his home, and he in obedience kept his promise, but in part only. About 1803, when Jefferson assumed the Presidency, he left a mulatto woman, a slave of John Graves, Esq, of Virginia, as housekeeper for his home at Monticello, and by whom he had fathered two daughters, Clotel and Althesa. elder, Clotel, when in her seventeenth year, attracted the attention of Horatio Green, Jr., the son of a wealthy gentleman of Richmond, Va., Green having met her at one of those balls common enough in the South, at which only white men, mulatto and quadroon girls attend. Young Green had just returned from college, was twenty-two years of age, and purely sincere in his attachment to Clotel, who had just turned sixteen years and was regarded by all who had the good fortune to view her, as the most beautiful girl in Richmond, white or colored.

About this time Mr. Graves died, and his property had to be sold to settle his estate. Jefferson could not do anything by way of relief had he been so disposed, which is doubtful enough, since he was in financial straits which ultimately led to his selling his book to Congress to gather the necessary means of living after retiring from the Presidency. Thus were the common-law wife and daughters of Jefferson brought to the auction block. Mr. Green was deeply in love and in the end proved faithful to Clotel and promised to buy her and give her freedom. The mother was first sold and brought a modest sum, and then her younger

daughter Althesa, who brought \$1,000, and then came the trial for Clotel. was dressed in pure white. done in the hope that her appearance and innocence might enhance the price obtained. The bidding was quite spirited from the very first offer, encouraged as the bidders were by the witty comments of the auctioneer. From one thousand, the bids slowly crept up until they reached fifteen hundred dollars, which was the price her lover promptly bid and paid. He would have gladly saved her the humiliation of the auction block but could not obtain a legal title in any other way. Thus ended the slave sale at which the common-law wife and two daughters of a former President of the United States, were sold to the highest bidder.

Speaking of this and of Alexander Hamilton, as an octoroon, to a wellknown newspaper writer, he told me of just such a mixture in the family of Thomas Butler King, who represented Georgia in the House of Representatives from 1839 to 1843, and again from 1845 to 1849. He was a leading statesman in his day. He had in Washington as his common-law wife, a beautiful mulatto woman, who presided over his home and in every other respect was accorded the position of a wife. She bore him several Henry Lord Page, who was children. an aide-de-camp on the staff of General McLaws, and who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, was their son, born in Georgia in 1831. Mr. King was born in Hampden County, Mass., in 1804, and went to Georgia in 1823, when in his nineteenth year. There he contracted the connection previously mentioned,

the circumstances and events of which made him famous in Washington, D. C., society and gossip, and are still talked about to-day in Georgia. He had several daughters who accompanied him on all occasions of a social character and finally went with him to California to which place President Taylor sent him on a mission; later, having been appointed Collector of the Port of San Francisco by President Filmore. One of his daughters married a man who later became a General in the Confederate Army. Mr. King was the first man to propose the Pacific Railroad in Congress, which he did so persistently that it came to be known as "King's folly." His three daughters married white men and thus the admixture has been carried into circles beyond computation. All of them ultimately returned to the South. Mr. King was one of the Confederate Commissioners to Europe during the Civil war. He died in 1864.

In the early years of Washington, or before 1861, this Color question and the charge of having an African strain of blood in one's composition were often the cause of no little bitterness of feeling, since some of the first families charged it up to others in their own set, as a parting shot in their quarrels. people remember how Henry Watterson, the Kentucky editor, made, through his paper in 1903, a similar charge about the first families of New York. 400," one of whom Mr. Robert Hargous invited a Colored couple, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, as guests, to a swell function given by him at Delmonico's, and the company in seeming contempt of Southern sentiment on the "Color question"

vied with each other in choosing Mr. and Mrs. Walker as partners in the waltzes. This recalls that there is current now a statement that sometime shortly before the Civil war, Mr. Wm. T. Dove, a former President of the Washington, D. C., Common Council, sued in court a Mr. McBlair for saying, "Dove has African blood in him." The affair caused no little stir, since Mr. McBlair was also prominent, being the son-in-law of the late United States senator, Ten Eyck, of New Jersey.

Treating further on this interesting subject, I recall an article in the PHILA-DELPHIA TRIBUNE, December 14, 1901, entitled "Southland Amalgamation of an Enforced Kind." The writer seeks to add to the force of an article a few day's previous in the NEW YORK TRI-BUNE, by Mr. Lewis H. Douglass, this drawn out anent the Roosevelt-Washington episode. The writer says "Indeed when we look at some of the portraits in Independence Hall, and other galleries, (referring to Alex. Hamilton, Judah P. Benjamin, Henry Nimrod, etc.), facial likenesses have been preserved in all the previous removes. It is nothing to be proud of, but the fact To show the littleness of remains. knowledge-it will surprise scores of people that two great officers of the Confederate Army had Negro blood in their veins. (The late United States Senator Randall Gibson was a quad-The Northern Army had a number of such, and the writer personally knew at least a dozen who wore shoulder straps and were as brave as the bravest. It is not to be supposed that these people would throw away

their preferment and distinction when to preserve them they had simply to keep their lips sealed. Miscegenation is much greater than people suppose, and thousands have sunk their identity and it will never be known. In New York State the old Dutch settlers commingled their blood freely with the Negro, and the prefix "Van" is not an uncommon thing among the Colored people. In Rhode Island it was common enough. markable instance was that of a native African married to the daughter of a Scotch earl over a hundred years ago. The wife bought land in Southern Jersey and the issue from the marriage have run into thousands. Their descendants still hold the land and though many have scattered, numbers remain. this case there was not a vestige of slavery."

This recalls an incident well-known to scholars of American church history. In the "Annals of the Free-will Baptist Churches and Ministers," there is given the facts in relation to the parentage of the Reverend Charles Bowles, who in in his day was one of the most famous preachers of that denomination in New England. Dr. Bowles was a quadroon and was cousin to General Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary fame, his father being a mulatto servant in General Morgan's house, and his mother General Morgan's niece. There is also a separate life of Rev. Charles Bowles in which the same facts are narrated. Mr. Bowles married a very estimable white lady in Vermont, by whom he had a large family of children, some of whom attained to great distinction. All scholars know of the celebrated Rev. Lemuel Haynes, a

mulatto, who for years was pastor of Vermont and New York churches in the Congregational faith. Like Dr. Bowles his mother was a white woman while his father was a colored man. These facts in his history were wellknown since they were published in book form in T. M. Cooley's "Sketches of the Life and Character of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, A. M.," New York: Harper and Brother, 1839, and attained to several editions. Nobody cared or in any manner objected to Mr. Haynes, who married, September 22nd, 1783, Miss Elizabeth Babit, a member of one of the most respectable white families in Connecticut. She bore him nine children, some of whom attained to high distinction in New England. Mr. Haynes was born at Hartford, Conn., July 18th. 1753, and died September 28th, 1833. Mr. Haynes was noted for his intellectual gifts, and attained to fame as a preacher, particularly funeral sermons, second to no preacher in New England in his day. There are many instances, scattered through the annals of literature, of men identified with the African race in some degree, who have attained to high fame in the world of letters and in whose fame the African race is entitled to share, but who have lost by non-association their connection with the race, and people have either forgotten the facts or the principals have conspired to conceal it. Therefore a systematic effort should be made to get this credit. I have it from the highest authority, from a gentleman who at one time represented this country abroad in a high deplomatic station, and who knew him intimately in Cincinnati, that

the late Lafcadio C. Hearn, was undoubtedly a quadroon. The very equivocal or ambigious biographical account of his birth, etc., given by him and found in the books, is so incredible that one, after reading it, is ready to believe that he was a quardroon, as is herein set forth. Knowing a gentleman who for years worked on the Cincinnati Inquirer, but now is in the Government service at Washington, I sought him to learn whether he knew anything confirmatory of the above as to the late Mr. Hearn. He recalled at once a conversation with the editor when the fact came out that there was, before his connection with the paper, a colored man of whom he often heard them speak, who was very brilliant and who had gone to the East and married a princess, he believed.

The truth is that Mr. Hearn went to Japan, married a Japanese woman and died there September 26th, 1904. It is known that Mr. Hearn lived for years in Louisiana, and there it is claimed he was born, and that he was a Creole or of mixed blood. In the catalogue of books written by him there is seldom mention made of one on the Creole idioms of Louisiana, a dictionary of Creole proverbs selected from six Creole dialects, etc. This was published in New York in 1885, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress. This rather suggests that Mr. Hearn was longer in New Orleans, or Louisiana than the short time indicated in the biographical accounts of him, and rather confirms, by his intimate knowledge of their various dialects, that he was of Creole mixed blood.

From my investigation of the color problem, made with a view of publishing a history of the intellectual development of the Colored race, I believe the solution will come sooner than many believe and that the intense feeling in the South on this color question, which is pictured by the NEW YORK MAIL as nothing less than "race mania," will give way to reason and disappear, and the relations of the races will be as is now the case in the West Indies and the Island of Mauritius. No man with a grain of intelligence believes that the Negro can force himself into the society of a white man who does not want him. To believe otherwise and to talk otherwise is indeed race madness. In every case where a black man and a white man is seen in intimate business or social relations, it follows, as the night the day, that it is mutually agreeable to them and in no manner concerns anyone else.

Says Mr. W. P. Livingstone in "Black Jamaica" 1899, "There is no inherent antipathy between the two races; that on the contrary they can live side by side without friction." In this Mr. Livingstone is corroborated by all unprejudiced observers. This condition for the United States can only come when the hysteria incident to the virus of race madness has been cured.



THE VALE OF NAZARETH



IN THE GARDEN

The Autobiography of a Dollar Bill

By LELIA PLUMMER

T was Christmas eve. The earth was covered with a white fluffy mantle. The snow gleamed brightly on the branches of the frozen trees, where a few brown little sparrow chirped cheerfully. The houses were covered with snow, and every few minutes might be heard the merry ringing of sleigh bells.

"Hullo" said ragged Jackie. "This is the kind of a Christmas for me, none o' yur mild dripping Christmases is this, but a good old-timer." The shivering little urchin addressed replied, that

"As for them that has fires, a snowy Christmas was all right, but he was cold. "Anyway," he concluded, "it ain't Christmas, it's only Christmas Eve, and I want to know what you're going to do when Christmas really comes?"

"Well," said Jackie, "just now I'm goin' to sell my papers and earn some stray cash; then I'm goin' to that little corner of the bridge and cuddle down, and to-morrer, I'll treat myself with my cash." So away he trudged, crying "Paper here, sir, DAILY NEWS, and special Christmas numbers!" But few seemed to hear the little one, so intent were all upon their Christmas shopping. But suddenly in crossing the street, Jackie lost his footing and nearly fell under the heels of a dashing pair of horses, which were drawing an elegant equipage up the street. The coachman sprang down and kindly raised the little arab in his arms. "Why youngster, you want to be careful! Are you hurt?"

Then the carriage door opened and a kind face looked out upon little Jackie, who was endeavoring to wrest himself from the coachman's arms.

"Are you hurt, little fellow?", a sweet voice asked. "No'um" responded the blushing Jackie. Then seeing his rags, a kind hand drew forth some money from a bag and slipped it into the newsboy's hand. The coachman took his seat, and in a moment the carriage had passed on.

Jackie gazed upon the money in his dirty little hand, scarcely able to believe his own eyes. Yes, in that brown little palm lay a clear, crisp one dollar bill. Jackie hugged himself with delight, and clasping his dollar closely, danced off to resume his efforts to sell his papers, But people did not bother with Jackie any more that day, and when night came he had not sold one paper. Nevertheless his heart felt very light and he was happy. Many, many times during the day he had stolen a glance at the crisp little bill; and now when the bright and beautiful lights began to appear in the city street, he rushed off to his little niche in the bridge where he was pleased to curl himself up for the night. "This here's better'n them old homes where you'r all tucked and cuddled like a girl" he used to say to his young companions. There he cuddled down, still hugging closely his precious dollar bill and thinking of the pleasures it would bring him Christmas

day. Suddenly, to his surprise, he heard a squeaking little voice call "Jackie, say Jackie!" Jackie rubbed his eyes and looked around. He saw no one. Suddenly it came again, and this time Jackie did not look for it, but said, "All right, here I am; what do you want anyway?"

"See here, Jackie," the voice continued, "I'm Mr. Dollar Bill and I want to tell you all about me. But hug me up nice and tight, for night is cold." Jackie tightened his clutch upon the precious bill. "Now, I first sprang into this world of wonderful things in a place where I saw heaps of others just like me. Oh my, there were so many of them that my eyes just ached! And there were round little men who were very bright looking but kept very humble before me, for they seemed to know that they were not half so good or valuable as I.

Then there were some little silvery things, whom we called, "little dimes," and I believe there were more of them than any of us could ever imagine. Well, I stayed in this a good while, until I got really tired; at last somebody far larger and better clothed than you, Jackie, took me and put me in a great big, hollow, cold place. If I had been alone I would not have liked it at all, but there were lots of others just like me, only none of the shining things were there. I asked some of the more important men what it meant and they said 'Little ones were to be seen and not heard' and that I must live and learn." But I was not there long, for a great broad hand came and hauled me out. I felt myself being whirled through the air for a few moments, then I was suddenly plunged into utter darkness.

Ah Jackie! that was a black moment for me. I could not tell where I was. For a long while I felt as if I were moving. Then suddenly, I was whisked out again and put into a little, wee box and felt myself scudding along at a terrific rate. I wondered where I was going. I was snatched from there just as suddenly, but before I was again plunged into darkness, I caught a gleam of bright and pretty things and a great moving mass of people. Jackie, where was I?" "Oh I guess somebody went to do some Christmas shopping as they call it, with you and took you into one of those beautiful stores." "Very good" replied the bill complacently. "You're not a bad little chap for your age, Jackie, not at Well, to proceed with my tale, I met there an old friend, Jackie. Yes, my boy, an old friend, for I myself have had so many travels that I am beginning to feel old, though I look so bright and new. The last time I had seen him was when we lay in a great box together. He recognized me instantly and I began to talk to him. 'Hullo, old fellow!' I said, 'Here we are again. Now where have you been?' Then I noticed that beside him lay a very old and tattered gentleman, at whom I was inclined to turn up my nose, but bless me, Jackie, my friend seemed more inclined to notice the old one than he did me, the bright, the new and pretty. Just then came a ring and a click and my friend was gone. Then the old tattered fellow looked at me seriously and soberly for a few minutes, and began, 'An old fellow like myself, youngster, is really more valuable than a young one, like you. Oh! young ignorance, if you only

knew the many and varied tales I could tell! Ha ha! youngster, you look as if you thought you knew something.' Then I bushed and looked down, for do you know, Jackie, I didn't just like the way the fellow was talking. But he kept on. 'Why, green one, I have travelled across rough waters, over green fields. I have been in the home of the rich, where there were many, many more like myself, and I have been in the homes of the poor, where there were none like myself. Little one, I have been where all was innocence and purity, and likewise where all was crime. Yes I have been snatched from wallets by crimestained hands and been in the pockets of noted criminals. What phase of life have I not seen? I have been the poor man's joy, the miser's hoard, and until I fall in pieces, I shall continue to travel these rounds.' Ding, click! my aquaintance was gone.

"There were lots of other bills there, who, I do not doubt, were worthy of my notice, but really, Jackie, that last wonderful fellow had scarcely gone, when rude hands snatched me, sped me through space, and once more consigned me to gloom. But I did not mind the

darkness so much this time, for I reflected upon the old one's story and hoped that I might live to be the ragged, worn old fellow he was. You see so much more of life, Jackie. While I studied and thought, I could hear sweet voices speaking and suddenly a kindlier and gentler hand gave me into your keeping. Some way or other I took a fancy to you directly. You seemed to treat a fellow as if he had some feeling and you had some consideration for it. I really like you, Jackie, and when Christmas morning comes and I am leaving you, for I suppose I must, do not grieve for I shall always be on the watch for you again."

"Oh no, You shall never go," cried Jackie with energy. He gave a start and sprang to his feet. It was early, early in the blessed Christmas morning and already the bells were chiming the birth of the Babe at Bethlehem. How they rang in Jackie's ears and heart.

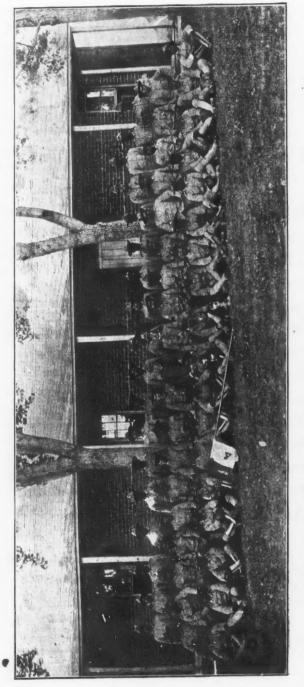
"What! have I been dreaming all this? Not a bit of it! I heard that dollar just as plain as I hear these bells and I know that even if I part with my dear old bill, he'll be on the lookout for me and some day I'll have him again."



TWILIGHT

By CHARLES BERTRAM JOHNSON

The day died down like embers on a hearth,
And to the ash transfused her vital spark;
So like is night to day still doth the lark,
Beyond my walk, distil his liquid mirth;
Like Echo, pining sad about the earth,
The murmurous crickets querulous cark;
Unnoticed were the night if on the mart
The myriad sounds of Trade were loud arife,
But I, with sleep-fled eyes, muse here alone,
No human sound except my wakeful heart,
And it to every influence of life
Is open as the earth to twilight's zone.



TROOP "K," 10th U. S. Cavalry Stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska

FIRS	FIRST Row, standing	12 Put Frank Stewart	
	0	TO TAR TRIBE DE MAIL	
I Pvt.	Wm. F. Inman	13 " O. B Hartwell	
** 6	" John Thomas	14 " las. T. Simpson	
*		15 " John A. Rivers	
4 Cook	. B. F. Thornton	16 " C. P. Morgan	
5 Pvt.	Fort. Otto Hurley	17 Sad. Edw. Hubbret	
9	W. A. McDowell	18 Pvt. Will Iones	
** 4	Elder Green		
3	Sanders Wood	SECOND Row, Sitting	
. 0		19 Cook Floyd	
Io Way	10 Wagoner, - Barks	20 Fvt. Clement	
II Pvt	II Pvt. Peter Boyd	21 Corpl. John L. Hurt	

t. Abram Butler	Gen. W. Horn	Lonnie Pitts	John H. Farr	Clifford H. Davis	Chester Miles	John H. Brown	Revere N. Still	Wm. Managault	Wm. Harris	John C. Green	55 " Louis L. Vaughn
PV	9 9	99	9.9	9 9	99	9 9	99	99	9.9	99	99
44	45	46	47	48	19	20	S. H	25	23	44	55
34 Corpl. J. A. Johnson	35 " Cha. Simmons	36 B. S. Chas. W. Tucker	37 Pvt. Lee Robinson	38 " Willie West 48 "		THIRD Row, in front	39 Pvt. Lonnie Williams	40 " Leon E. Joseph	41 " John Douglass	42 " Frank Jones	43 " Lucius Dotson 55
		5		26 " Robert Johnson	27 1st Lieut. A. C. Hart	28 Capt. H. LaT. Cavanaugh THIRD Row, in front	29 2d Lieut. H. R. Adair	30 Sergt. Philip Letcher	31 " W. A. Peterson		33 " Archie Mills

Brief History of Troop "K," 10th U. S. Cavalry

By A SOLDIER

ROOP "K" of the 10th U. S. Cavalry was organized along with the regiment, in 1867, at Fort Riley, Kansas. Since the organization of this regiment the troop has shared all hardships, taking part in all the border warfare, especially those of Geronimo and Victoria, both Indian chieftians, Geronimo being a famous Cherokee, and Victoria an Apache, both at that time terrors to the western settlers. Some of the troop's hardest campaigning was while "rounding up" this savage chief and his followers. They were then stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona; leaving this post on Aug. 1, 1885 and not returning until Sept. 16, 1886. During this time they scouted Arizona, New Mexico, and part of Mexico: undergoing the greater portion of the time, the most severe hardships, performing some of the most perilous duties, and yet not a man of that gallant few was ever heard to complain or murmur concerning his predicament, each believing it his duty to defend the flag.

After the capture of this noted chieftain, they were ordered to their post. All were glad, believing that peace now prevailed among all the tribes throughout the Northwest. But early in the following year (1887,) the Apaches with their leader, or chieftian, the "Apache Kid," went again on the warpath. The "Apache Kid" had recently graduated from the Carlisle Indian school, and imag-

ining himself and his tribe mistreated by the Indian Agent, formed a band of warriors and made an attack on the Agent's life, quit the reservation, and running amuck, committed depredations upon the defenseless settlers. A courier was dispatched to Fort Grant, Ariz., (where this troop was then stationed) by midnight with a note informing the commanding officer of the depredations being committed by savages. "Boots and Saddles" was sounded and 45 minutes later we were in the saddle and en-route to the scene of disturbance, having with us a pack train of twelve mules with ten days, rations, thinking that in this length of time to subdue the chieftian, and his band. But this task lasted three months. During this time the "Kid" was forced back to the reservation and the troopers returned once more to their post. But all was not perfect peace, for there were numerous petty affairs, such as quarrels, and brawls between tribes and settlers. but none worthy of mention. Until May 1889 this troop was stationed at Fort Thomas, Arizona, when a courier brought information that a **freighter had been killed, his cargo and horses: stolen, and his wagon burned.

This happened about mid-way betweem Fort Thomas, Ariz., and San Carlos, Ariz. The message was received about

^{*} Freighter; a term used by pioneers in the early, 70's an 80's, means men who hauled government supplies to the posts, which were at that time situated long distances from railroads.

6:30 P. M. May 5, 1889. It was necessary that immediate action be taken to prevent further trouble; thus each trooper was on the jump and in thirty minutes, the troop was saddled, heavily armed and equipped, mounted and on the way to the scene of robbery, arriving there two hours later, having covered a distance of about thirty miles. Darkness of night prevented further action, but at early dawn (May 6, 1889) the trail was discovered and the chase resumed.

This pursuit lasted for five days, during which time the troop subsisted on two days rations, being compelled to go three days, or the better part of them without food. This was due to the rugged mountainous country over which their pack train was unable to follow. Still, through it all, there prevailed a spirit of cheerfulness among the men and not one complained, knowing that such things happen to all soldiers.

About 12 oclock M, scouts returned informing their commander that the band had been located in a *honeycombed position near Salt river, in the mountains of Arizona. They were well fortified in a stronghold, for which all Indians are noted to secure before halting to give battle, but owing to their small number they were captured after a twenty minute engagement, during which time three of the redskins were killed, two wounded, and the remainder, twenty-seven, taken prisoners. After burying the dead as decently as possible and caring for the wounded they forthwith returned to their station, knowing that each had done his duty.

On the following morning Oct. 18, 1807, the mercury began falling and by evening reached zero, and from that day and for twenty-two days following, the thermometer registered from thirty to forty degrees below. The greater portion of the distance was across a broad waste of plains where wood was not to be seen, though we managed to carry along in the wagons enough with which to cook, and to keep from freezing. was supposed at army headquarters that we had perished amid the heavy blinding snowstorms that had been raging throughout the entire Northwest, but at the end of twenty-two days marching, with snow from two to three feet deep, and no trail to follow save that marked by the compass, we arrived at Fort As-

By most people it is thought that a soldier's most severe test is while he is on the firing line, or while expecting an attack. But there are other times as severe as either of the two just mentioned. I will tell you of a march made by troop "K," which is among the most famous ever made in the United States. were stationed at Fort Custer, Mont... this post being on the Crow Indian reservation. The tribe being peaceably following the pursuits of life as other civilized races, it was decided that soldiers were no longer needed in this vicinity. The post was abandoned early in October 1897. We were then ordered to proceed overland to Fort Assiniboine. Montana, a distance of three hundred miles. On October 17, 1897, we left Fort Custer, Montana, for Fort Assiniboine, having two army transport wagons in which was all the bedding that could be carried for the comfort of the men.

Honeycombed: a term applied to rough, rocky land; almost impregnable.

siniboine, Montana, having only two of the number slightly frozen, one's, hands and another's, toes. We were met about two miles out of post by the regiment's band and escorted into post to the tune of "The Storm Kings." We were warmly received by the entire garrison, and tendered a reception, that night, by our comrades of Troops "G" and "H."

In April, 1898, we left Ft. Assiniboine, Montana, for Chickamauga, Georgia, to join the 5th Army Corps, then preparing for the invasion of Cuba. Having been there two weeks, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Lakeland, Fla. From this point eight of the troops were selected to proceed at once to Cuba. In view of the hardships so recently undergone by this troop, it, with Troops "H," "L" and "M," were at Lakeland, Fla., to care for the horses of the regiment and to drill recruits preparatory for the struggle anticipated with the Spaniards. In other words we were held in reserve.

In the latter part of August, or the first of September, we were ordered to Montauk Point, I., I., N. Y.; remaining there two months, we were then ordered to Huntsville, Ala., there remaining in camp until Febuary 4, 1899, leaving as was supposed for a permanent station, Fort Brown, Texas. We remained at this place until April 28, 1899, receiving orders on this date to proceed at once overland to Galveston, Texas, a distance of 250 miles, through a region of country noted for its scarcity of water, and

during a season when the heat ranged from 100 to 115 Fahrenheit in the shade. I shall not undertake to describe the march, as most people know of the staked plains of Texas. Upon arrival at Galveston, Tex., we were warmly received by the citizens, being given a reception. We embarked for Cuba aboard the transport Logan, on May 17, 1899. Arriving at Gibara, Cuba, five days later, we were stationed at Puerto Padre, Cuba, a distance of 65 miles from Gibara along the northern coast. There we did patrol duty, and kept the peace among the natives; this was known as the "reconstruction period." January 16, 1900, we removed to Holguin, Cuba, a city in the interior, where we remained doing garrison duty until May 5, 1902, when the island was evacuated by the United States. There amid the cheering of soldiers and natives, as the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," "Old Glory" was hauled down with honors, and "the flag with a single star" hoisted and unfurled, the band playing "Cuba Libre."

We embarked for home on the same evening from Gibara. After a voyage of seven days we landed at New York harbor on May 12th, 1902, proceeding on the following morning for our present station, where we have remained in quietude, except when we took part in the maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan., last year, where we were an important factor in the regiment; reflecting great credit both upon the regiment and the race



HON. JAMES ROBERT SPURGEON

New York and Liberia Steamship Company

Or the Commercial Possibilities of the Trade of West Africa with America

By Hon. James Robert Spurgeon

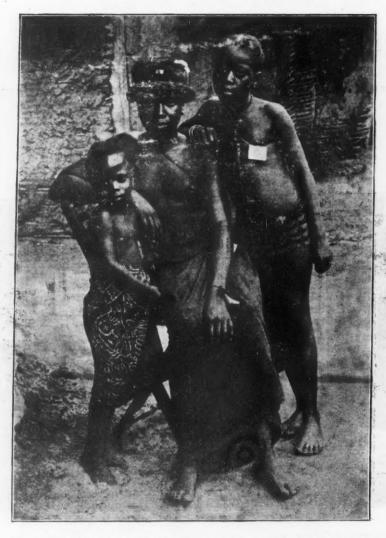
Late United States Charge d'Affaires at Monrovia



OFFICES: NEW YORK AND LIBERIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

SINCE the time whereof the memcontrary, Africa has been a commercial asset of profit to all commercial powers. Though its development has hardly begun, those spheres of influence are more valuable to many of the powers than any of their other possessions. Its treasures of riches are apparently inexhaustible. Especially is this true of West Africa, in which zone is the Republic of Liberia, with a sea coast of about five hundred and seventy miles and a hinterland interior of something like three hundred or more miles in its widest area, approaching the Niger basin.

The American shipper, merchant and manufacturer are very probably the moving spirits in this age of international trade and commercial exploitation. The Afro-American marking time with the spirit of the age, through the organiza-



DAUGHTERS OF A NATIVE MAHOMMEDAN SCHOLAR IN LIBERIA, VIE TRIBE

tion of The New York and Liberia Steamship Company, undertakes the promotion of a closer community of interest between West Africa and the United States of America. The great fortunes which have been made by English, French, Dutch and German investment companies in South and East Africa may be duplicated and surpassed by the American Negro as an investor in The New York and Liberia Steamship Company.

THE TIMBER TRADE JOURNAL, an English paper, treating of the timber trade between the United States and the West Coast of Africa, gives these astonishing figures respecting the exportation of African mahogany for the year 1902



NATIVES AT PRAYER, PREVIOUS TO TRIBAL COUNCIL

as 13,903 tons, valued at \$1,326,597. This great quantity of timber was shipped to the United States via Liverpool.

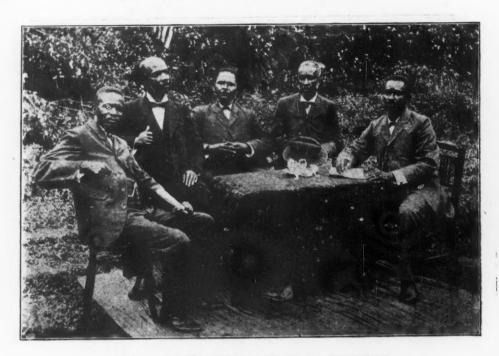
From the trade reports of Liverpool and Hamburg markets, it is ascertained that during the same year there were sold, and delivered from West Africa to the United States (via Europe) 5,000 tons of palm oil, used in the great manufacturing works at Newport News, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston. There were further shipments of 2,500 tons of rubber and 3,750 tons of coffee, cocoa, ivory, gums, ginger etc..

The annual yield of coffee in Liberia amounts to more than a million pounds. The culture of cocoa and ginger has just been seriously undertaken by the Liberian farmer in order to retrieve what he has lost by the fall in the price of his coffee. When the American mar-

ket, through steamship communication, is brought in touch directly with the trade of West Africa the latent forces will be drawn out, the natural resources will be developed and the annual increase will afford a supply equal to the demand.

Apropos to this in answer to the question so often asked, "What can we sell in Africa?" a few weeks ago, a representative of the American Tobacco Company visited the offices of The New York and Liberia Steamship Company and incidentally informed us that they sent ten thousand hogshead of tobacco a year to the West Coast alone, and that they greatly desired the starting of our line that they might do business through us.

The various religious boards and societies operating in Africa for the advancement of Christian civilization, through the operation of this line, will be in



BOARD OF TRUSTEES, LIBERIA COLLEGE

closer touch with their missions and workers, in consequence of which their work will be prosecuted with greater continuity and results will be more effectual and satisfactory. At the same time the American Negro having entered the African trade and participated in its development will have a hold, as Americans, on African properties, that they may turn to good effect in behalf of Negro sovereignty in Africa, should ever the occasion arise.

Personnel

The New York and Liberia Steamship Company is organized and incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York, with a Capital Stock of \$50,000, full paid and non-assessable. The organizers are Messrs. James Robert Spurgeon, formerly of the United States Diplomatic Service; Augustus C. Faulk-



MR. AUGUSTUS C. FAULKNER

ner, late machinist in the United States Navy; and M. P. Smith & Sons Com-



LIBERIA COLLEGE: Seniors of 1903 and Classes of 1904 - '05 with President Dr. R. B. Richardson and Faculty

pany, the well-known stevedoring and shipping firm, of 116 Broad Sfreet, New York. The Directorate is as follows:—Capt. M. P. Smith, President and General Manager; Mr. W. L. Smith, Secretary; Mr. Oscar Theis, Treasurer; Mr. Augustus C. Faulkner, Director and representative; Hon. James Robert Spurgeon, Chief Promoter; Rev. Dr. G. L. Blackwell, Director.

The policy of the company is to place the controlling stock in the hands of Negroes.

The ships for the first year or two will be under charter. Under this arrangement the fifty thousand dollar capitalization will supply the immediate needs of the company.

That the future is bright and profitable for the New York and Liberia Steamship Company is attested by the following opinions from the New York Com-MERCIAL and the MERCANTILE AND FINANCIAL TIMES of New York of recent date:

"The successful establishment of a steam service would mean, of course, the entrance of other firms into the West African trade, for which reason the two New York enterprises do not meet with the encouragement from the firms now engaged in the trade. To a large extent the new lines will find it necessary to build up a business of their own, although it is obvious that once the steamers are making regular sailings, the entire trade will have to give up sailing tonnage and take to steam, just as other channels of commerce have one after another been obliged to do.

"One of the logical results of a steam service to the West Coast would be the cheapening of palm and cocoanut oils and kindred products. These supplies are now largely drawn from Liverpool



LIBERIA COLLEGE: First Class of Girls (1904) to take Full College Course

and Hamburg, where the manufacture of the oils from the raw material is carried on."

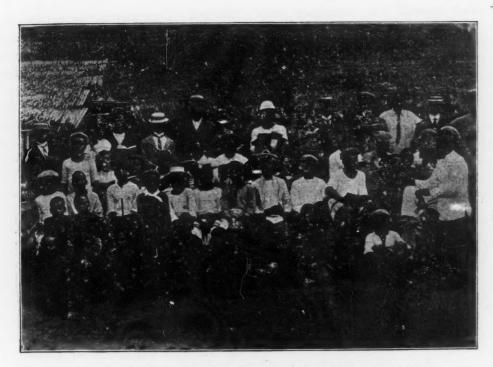
THE MERCANTILE AND FINANCIAL TIMES comments as follows:

"The New York and Liberian Steamship Company is incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York with a capital stock of \$50,000. While a modest beginning is to be made, the natural advantages to be derived from a direct route, both as regards passengers and freight traffic, will assure a rapid growth for the enterprise. At the present time it takes a passenger thirty to forty days to reach any Liberian port, while under the new conditions the trip can be made in about fifteen to eighteen days. Time being a valuable factor in business, this cutting in half is sure to prove effective."

Having the entire confidence of the shipping world in the harbor of New York and the support very generally of the toiling masses, we are now appealing especially to Negro men of wealth and small savings to unite and help to build and maintain this laudable and profitable enterprise. We want them to take stock at five dollars per share in blocks of ten, twenty, thirty, forty and fifty shares. That by such effort we may secure, by the first of year, 1905, at least twenty thousand dollars.

We are in touch and communication with the officials of the Liberian Government and the native kings and traders on the Gold Coast. We have their hearty support, endorsement and co-operation. We strongly urge the American Negro to grasp this opportunity to sink a shaft, as it were, in the gold mines of Africa.

The government of Liberia is formed on a plan similar to that of the United States. The country is absolutely free



A P. E. MISSIONARY SCHOOL AT CAPE PALMAS, LIBERIA

from control of any European power, and enjoys the support of the United States and England by a tacit understanding that its integrity and freedom shall be maintained. It is a well governed, progressive and energetic little republic. Its people are prosperous and happy and here the original American Negro and descendants, together with numbers of educated native Africans and British West Indian Negroes, show ability to govern. The country has made very satisfactory strides in the past forty years.

With the introduction of new life from America—which can only be accomplished by a direct steamship service from here—the experienced agriculturist, mechanic, and those accustomed to industry and thrift will find a wide field for their energies and skill.

President Barclay of Liberia is a man of broad views and his cabinet is in hearty accord with his sentiments of commercial freedom to foreign merchants and investors. In his inaugural address he declared it shall be his policy to provide for the government of the native population and their gradual inclusion into the citizenship of the country. He further said: "Let us accord to the foreigner a greater measure of commercial freedom. Let us uphold and defend the cause of morality and religion. Let us be conciliatory and just to all, and so secure to our beloved country the approbation and friendship of all nations." The legislature of the country soon

thereafter passed the necessary statutes to carry out the execution of these recommendations. The prediction is freely made that if his life is spared, he will prove to Liberia, what President Diaz has been, and is, to Mexico.

What Liberia needs is the investment of capital, and young men trained in the educational institutions of the United States, to assist the Liberian men in the development of its great resources. In organizing the New York and Liberia Steamship Company all the matters relating to the resources of Liberia have been carefully considered, and with a regular and prompt service for freight, passengers and mails between the United States of America and the West Coast of Africa, capital will find remunerative investment there, and it will be found in a short time that the steamship company will have to put on additional steamers and the business resulting will yield splendid profits to the stockholders.

LET US TRY

By FRED. T. BRAITHWIATE

Let us try to advance ourselves while we can, 'Though troubles and tribulations bear down on our hands; Then be up and be ready, for our course to renew, And press onward, to reach the great object in view. Let us study the plans for the course we must take And be sure that each step is correct which we make; Though our road to success seems darker by day, Perseverance with trial, will brighten our way. Let us try while we are able, let us try now, I say, Let us try while there's hope, and no longer delay. Then fear not the distance, though long it may be; There's an end to our trial, we are awaiting to see. Let us try not in thoughts, let us try not in hopes; But, let us try in just ways while we labour in hope, For, sooner or later, our trial will cease And joy will appear, with its comfort and ease. Not because some have tried and failed in their gains, That the others should cancel the speed they've attained But let us try, while the breath in our body doth last And forget the sad things we endured in the past. Let us try with a mind, let us try with a will, For trial will sweeten the most bitter pill. Then, on as we journey, let's try, try, I say— To help our dear brethren who are trying, to-day.

Mr. George P. Stewart

A Type of The New Business Man

EORGE P. STEWART was born in the city of Vincennes, Ind., in 1874, where he received his early education. He rose rapidly in business circles. Having a desire to enter the newspaper business, he went to Indianapolis in 1893, and began the publication

fills with great credit. He is the youngest Grand Chancellor in the United States.

Mr. Stewart is also interested in several business enterprises in Indianapolis, and is manager and director of the Phalanx Dime Savings Bank; and vice presi-



MR. GEORGE P. STEWART.

the RECORDER, and in a few years made it one of the leading papers in the State of Indiana. He employs seven people in his office.

Mr. Stewart was recently elected Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Indiana, which position he

dent and director of the Industrial Saving and Investment Company, which has been in operation four years. The company has purchased a business block and several residences. The RECORDER, of which he is editor and proprietor, is a splendidly edited newspaper.

To My Departed Friend, 1k. S. M.

By "JACK THORNE"

We would not call thee to earth again, With its fitful fevers, its toils, its pain. Thy bark hath sailed for the Golden West, It hath reached the Haven of Eternal Rest; Yet, it would have been most sweet to me To have said good-bye, ere you put to sea; Ere the summons came, "Arise, depart—For this is not your rest, True Heart."

One who knew of thy Christian grace Fain would have gazed on thy silent face; With weeping mourners beside the bier, To have shed, with them, regretful tears. Although I heard not the deep-drawn sigh From sorely bereft as they passed me by; Thy counsel, thy love, thy life so pure, Shall dwell with me, as the hills endure.

Some day, when my bark hath run its race, We shall meet, dear one, face to face On the shore of the glittering Jasper Sea, Where there'll be no tears for thee nor me; No severed friendships, dissembling foes, No sin, to mar that sweet repose.

Till then, farewell, oh richly blest!
Thy work is ended; enjoy thy rest.



The Closing of the St. Louis Show

THE St. Louis Show, held as the anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory from the French, is closed. The Show was a dismal failure, and to compare it with the Chicago Fair is both odious and ridicul-The Chicago Exhibition was an international affair of international proportion, educative in all of its branches, and bore no ill will, neither in its organization nor excution, to any man or any race. The St. Louis muddle carried a government appropriation, or a loan (an equivalent to a gift) for an international show. It turned out to be simply an affair for the Southern fourth of North America and has been notoriously unfair and monstrously wicked to Afro-American people, both in its organization, and in its treatment of the few colored people who have journeyed there. Atlanta Exposition, further South, and supposedly more Southernly both in sentiment and love for cherished, but fallen idols, was manifestly more fairly disposed toward Afro-Americans, affording not only a complete building for the exhibit of the race, but an opportunity for a new doctrine to be promulgated, anl a new Moses to make his advent upon the scene. The St. Louis Show was never able to get from under the stifling influence of the Memphis Com-MERCIAL, and the New Orleans DEM-OCRAT.

That the show is a failure is neither surprising nor regrettable. Not surprising, because Southern white people, left alone, generally show their inability to conduct large undertakings or act fairly with those whom they dislike; not regrettable, because the failure, both financially and in attendance, of this attempt, should teach the American people that even colored people's patience has a limit, and their self-respect is sometimes assertive. We have little hope, if any, that the inhabitants of the Southern and Southwestern part of the Louisiana Purchase holdings will learn by this or any other example, however decisive, how to conduct a public institution, if black men and women are ever so remotely concerned. Climatic arrangement, as well as lack of culture, is against the brain down there.

We know positively that besides the immediate residents of St. Louis, not even 100,000 Afro American people have attended the St. Louis Fair. And these were ignorant of the surroundings and controlling sentiment or entirely free of race pride and self-respect. Think of ten millions of people and not an hundreth of them interested in a feat, glorifying their government! Then think of of a governmental affair, which would maliciously discriminate against ten millions of its people at home, and, to the same affair drag its wards from islands ten thousand miles away, and set them

off in splendor. That is how the St. Louis Exposition, essaying an international spirit, treated the Afro-American people. And who blames the Afro-American people because they retaliated by refusing to show their faces and spend their money there?

The Exposition was a failure financially, and colored people made it so. It was a failure in attendance, and the colored people made it so. And so bitterly aroused are Southern white people because of this resentment exercised, that a colored man in West Point, Mississippi, was driven from his home and coerced to sell his property, and a printing plant worth \$6,000 because he advised black Mississippians not to go to St. Louis. There is revenge for you.

The St. Louis Fair was a failure; the government is "soaked" for five millions of dollars that should have gone toward Negro education, and we are glad of it!

An Innovation Worth While

The next annual session of the National Negro Business League, the strongest and most telling of Negro organizations, which will occur in New York City, will introduce to the American public the handiwork of colored people, in every industrial avenue and soil production. Together with the eloquent stories of the rise of individuals in commerce and trade, and the gathering of fortunes, these exhibits will go far

toward convincing the world that the Negro has not been idly sitting under a shade tree eating bananas while the white slave toiled. This exhibition will do more to counteract the baneful influence and malignant aspersions of certain Southern states than all the rhetorical defenses that can be brought to bear. The American people have gone wild on "doing something." The colored man intends to prove that he is doing more than "something." He will prove that he is doing his share toward the upbuilding of his country and the amelioration of his recent woeful condition.

This league meeting, with its addresses and expositions of real things, will also prove that election laws and disfranchising acts, aimed solely at the Southern Negro, were enacted because of his progress and not, as John Sharp Williams would have it believed, for his lack of improvement.

THE election of President Roosevelt evidences his general popularity and demonstrates the confidence of the people. He will prove to be safe and conservative where these will be required and in the enforcement of all laws will be fearless. The rights of the people will be paramount—and fitness and character will be his only requirements for public office. We bespeak for him the fullest measure of success, in the carrying out of his policies.

S. R. SCOTTRON, Editor



E. V. C. EATO,
Associate Editor

THE presentation which we have already made of the late Illustrious Brother Samuel W. Clark's work "The Negro Mason in Equity," has given such eminent satisfaction to the craft and to ourselves as publishers of a magazine, that it is with pride that we present still another interesting portion of that great work, feeling assured that we are serving our race in a manner that will be felt in every community where reside white and black Masons.

We are not only gratified at the interest manifested by white Masons, but somewhat surprised that they give evidence of a deeper interest in the history than our colored brethren. We certainly trust that our people are alive to the importance of the widest possible circulation of our Masonic history, and that no effort will be spared in that direction.

Subscription solicitors and agents for

the sale of the Magazine will do well to dwell upon the new feature—the Masonic Department—and the work it is publishing, in soliciting subscribers. White Masons as well as Colored seem to be immensely interested, and the interest is growing. Let not the colored Mason be found without a knowledge of the history of the Order with which he is identified.

We are presenting in this December number matter which will be particularly interesting in the locality of New York, and shall be pleased to present in the future a like knowledge of the progress of the work in other communities, anywhere within the bounds of the United States, for The Colored American Magazine has subscribers in every State and in some foreign countries.

Address communication to the Masonic Editor, Colored American Magazine 181 Pearl Street, New York City.

A New Lodge Instituted

N Tuesday evening, October 18th, Summer Hall was the scene of a notable gathering of Freemasons. The occasion was the institution of the Carthagenian Club into a just and duly constituted society of Freemasons to be known as Carthagenian Lodge, Under Dispensation.

The new lodge is composed entirely of young men, its membership comprising a number of the representative and progressive citizens of both Brooklyn and Manhattan Boroughs. From all indications the organization bids fair to become an active and important factor in the fraternity in this district. New societies usually commence operations with their paraphernalia incomplete in some respect, but Carthagenian enters the field with a very handsome outfit, complete in every particular.

The ceremony of consecration was beautifully exemplified and impressively performed by the Most Worthy Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, Edward V. C. Eato, ably assisted by the other officers of the Grand Lodge. Following the consecration, the Grand Register, Oscar W. Payne, installed the following officers of the new lodge: Louis A. Jeppe, Worshipful Master: Henry A. Williamson, Senior Warden; Charles A. Moore, Junior Warden; William C. Taylor, Treasurer; Ferdinand L. Washington, Secretary; William H. Cook, senior deacon and Macy H. Hargrave, junior deacon.

There being a number of candidates in

waiting the lodge proceeded to work the degree of Entered Apprentice upon the following gentlemen in the proper form; Frank E. Bayne; Rev. N. Peterson Boyd; Arthur Benton; Geo. W. Barnes; John J. Bagley; Jas. M. Dixon; Alex. Fennar; Robert Frazier; R. Stedman Fleming; Thos. W. Gibbs; Edward T. Hall; Chas. M. Johnson Jr; A. Bertram Logan; Chas. W. Norwood; J. M. Royal; F. A. J. Romeo; Geo. U. Royal; J. W. Solomon; Geo. L. Smith; Fritz C. Stanpers; J. R. Thompson; Jas. N. Willett and Robert Wilson.

Other officers of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge present and acting were; District Deputy Grand Master, Jas. McCadden; Grand Secretary, Benjamin Meyers; Acting Grand Chaplin, Dr. Owen M. Waller, 33° and active life member Supreme Council for the South and West; Post District Grand Master, Geo. Murray; Grand Lecturer, Eugene Phillips; Grand Tyler, Shadrack Harris and Grand Pursuviant, Orrin Harris. The following Worshipful Masters; Jas. G. Miller of Boyer Lodge No. 1; Richard B. Ross of Mount Olive Lodge No. 2; Wesley Coles of Hiram Lodge No. 4; Oswald Francis of Widow's Son Lodge No. 11 and R. C. Tolliver of St. Johns No. 29.

Among the other Craftsmen present were: Walter B. Warren, C. H. Davison, Hiram DeCorsie and W. J. Johnson of Boyer No. 1; T. H. Alston; Alonzo M. Skrine; W. T. Baker; J. H. Ferguson and D. W. Parker of Mount Olive No. 2; H.

Knight; A. Dunn, S. O. Campell and S. O. Lockhart of Celestial No. 3; Eugene R. Hayne of Prince Hall No. 46; Charleston, S. C.; Luke Pulley of Hiram No. 4; Benj. Challenor and Geo. W. A. Murry of Widow's Son No. 11; L. W. Winston of Adelphic Union No. 14; C. N. Small of Hiram No. 23; Chas. R. Fisher; A. F. Palacio; Jas. P. Williams and J. A. Porte of St. Johns No. 29.

Of the officers of Carthagenian Lodge, Louis A. Jeppe, Henry A. Williamson and Ferdinand L. Washington, came from Mount Olive No. 2; Chas. A. Moore, William C. Taylor and Macy H. Hargrave from Boyer No. 1 and William H. Cook from Jas. H. Farrell No. 34; and with the exception of William D. Cook, have only received the Master Mason's degree within the past eight months. Carthagenian, Widow's Son No. 11 and Hiram No. 23 have an extensive field to work in and should materially increase their membership.

The new lodge holds its communications on the first, third and fifth Tuesdays. Visting Craftsmen are cordially welcome.

The Negro Mason in Equity

By M.: W.: SAMUEL W. CLARK

POLLOWING is the testimony of learned Masons and historical students upon this same point:

M. W. Grand Master Gardner, of Massachusetts, in his adress to the Grand Lodge in 1870, says:

"I have no doubt that, on the 6th of March, 1775, the day after Warren delivered his celebrated oration in the Old South Church, where he was menaced by British troops, Prince Hall aud thirteen others received the three degrees in a traveling lodge attached to one of the British regiments in the army of General Gage, by whom Boston was then garrisoned."

The record of the initiation supplemented with the testimony of such an eminent Mason and scholar as William Sewall Gardner, who, probably, has given more study and research to this

particular question than any other white Mason in America, should be sufficient to establish the falsity of the first objection, and to remove all doubts concerning our origin; and especially so when it is remembered that his historical researches are not for our benefit, but for our destruction. He is entitled to the credit, however, of being a true historian, although his conclusions are not always philosophical.

We desire, however, to introduce a few more witnesses.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of white Masons of the State of Ohio, held in Cleveland, Ohio, 1875, Grand Master Asa H. Battin, in his address, gave considerable attention to colored Masonry. This part of his address was referred to a special committee

composed of the following eminent Masons: Lucius V. Pierce, Past Grand Master; Enoch T. Cason, Past Master; Ferdinand Wilmer, Past Master; Louis H. Pike, Past Master; Charles A. Woodward, Grand Master, 1876. Among the conclusions which they reported are the following:

"Your committee deem it sufficient to say that they are satisfied beyond all question that colored Freemasonry had a legitimate beginning in this country as much so as any other Freemasonry; in fact it came from the same source.

"Your committee have the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that these colored Freemasons practice the very same rites and ceremonies, and have substantially the same esoteric or secret modes of recognition as are practiced by ourselves and by the universal family of Freemasons throughout the world."

We think this is ample testimony in relation to the first objection; and even if we had no testimony but the subsequent fact that they were granted a warrent by the Grand Lodge of England, this, to fair minded men, would be proof conclusive that they were indeed Free and Accepted Masons. It is not to be presumed that the Grand Lodge of England would grant a warrant to a body of men unless she were fully satisfied that they were just and legal Masons.

We now pass to the second objection:

2. That if they were made Masons, it was in an Army Lodge without proper authority.

It is already established that they were made Masons in an Army Lodge. Now let us see if an Army Lodge was an unauthorized, unusual, or illegal body of Masons. If not, then the second objection falls.

W.: Bro.: Henry J. Parker, in an address on "Army Lodges," read before the Worshipful Masters' Association in the Masonic Temple, Boston, March 7, 1884, makes the following statements:

"Regimental Lodges appear to have been warranted in the British Army early in the last century, and have undoubtedly exerted a large influence in spreading the tenets of Freemasonry in all parts of the civilized globe.

"The earliest warrant issued for forming an Army Lodge in this country was issued by the St. John's Grand Lodge in 1856, when 'the R. W. Master authorized by his charter of deputation the R. W. Richard Gridley, Esq., to congregate all Free and Accepted Masons in the present expedition against Crown Point, and form them into one or more lodges as he should think fit, and to appoint wardens and other officers to a Lodge pertaining.'

"In 1758 a warrant or dispensation was granted to the 'R. W. Edward Huntingford to hold a Lodge in his Majesty's Twenty-eighth Regiment sta-

tioned at Louisburg. '"

In following W. Bro. Parker, we find that quite a number of Lodges were formed by the Provincial Grand Master. It therefore was not an unusual thing for them to exist. Further along we find the following:

"With the arrival of the British troops in Boston Harbor, just before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, came several Regimental Lodges; for a time their presence was welcomed by the Lodges of the town, but in the controversy which soon began to rage between the Ancients and Moderns their presence only added fuel to the flames,"



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WE would especially urge all of the members of the National Negro Business League to get into correspondence with the undersigned relative to their local business leagues. It is essential that the local leagues be made active and that they hold regular monthly meetings. In order to be of service to those engaged in business and of benefit to the race and to do good work, those who are familiar with the national organization should bestir themselves and render the very best service, by getting the people thoroughly organized. We cannot succeed through divisions and the league seeks unity of action in all undertakings beileving that if we are to be a force, we must, in order to have a standup in our several

communities, represent some business.

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WE shall present to our readers from time to time articles showing what individuals are doing in their various localities along business lines, and we desire readers of the Magazine to write us, giving information that will be helpful along this line. It is our purpose to make the Magazine the exponent of race progress. In this connection we would urge upon our friends engaged in business in foreign countries to write us and to also arrange to be represented at the next annual meeting of the National NegroBusiness League which will be held in the City of New York in August, 1905. This meeting will be of the greatest importance to the race as it is purposed to have a very large exhibit of the handiwork of our people; and demonstrating to the world that the charge made against us of being a race of idlers and dreamers is no longer true, and that in spite of opposition we are making most wonderful progress and are beginning to be a factor in the business world. Let us get together and FRED. R. MOORE. remain together.

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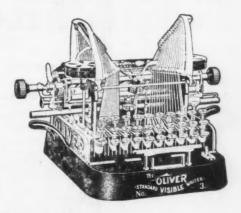
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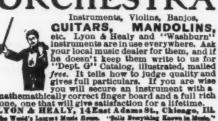
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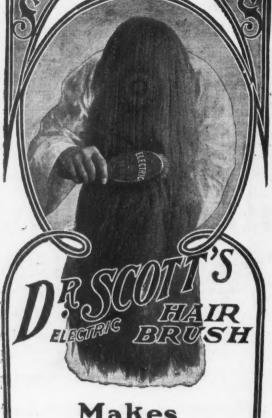
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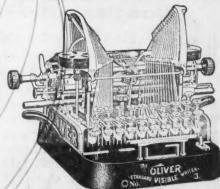
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